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VOL. II NO. 203

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1947.

Bevin's Policy For Far East Peace Treaty

Huge Derby Sweepstake

Dublin, May 29.—An estimated 23 units of £50,000 each today were expected to be distributed in the 60th sweepstake to be run by the Hosiery Trust in Dublin on June 7, when the Derby takes place.

The authorities refused to disclose figures, but it was expected that another record would be set, even though the time between the Grand National sweepstakes and the Derby was short.

In each unit will be prizes of £25,000 for first prize, £15,000 for second. The rest will be distributed among drawers of horses in the race who failed to place in money.

There are 23 horses slated to start in the Derby. Twenty of these will get £2,000 each. There also will be 50 residual prizes the amount of which will depend on total receipts. Total prize distribution was expected to reach £1,170,000.—United Press.

British Amateur Golf Championship

THE LAST EIGHT

Carnoustie, Scotland, May 29.—Three Americans, one Englishman and four Scots reached the "last eight" of the British Amateur Golf Championship here today.

One of the Scots, Robert Rutherford, 45-year-old member of the Royal Winton Club, was the day's giant killer. In the fourth round he eliminated Leonard Crawley, British Walker Cup player, at the 10th hole of a grim struggle and then defeated Crawley by putting out one of the most fancied Americans, Skeel Nigel, by one hole.

The Americans had been making such steady progress in the championship, beating one another when the draws ordained they meet, that people were saying it took a Yank to beat a Yank. Rutherford exploded that theory and is now called on to meet Richard Chapman, another American in the sixth round.

Chapman won his two matches so easily today that he played only 24 of the 36 holes, whereas Rutherford played 37.

THIN BRITISH PROSPECTS

British hopes of winning the title became very thin as today's matches saw the exit of such famous players as Percy Lucas, Tony Duncan, H. McNally, all by Americans, and the failure of Crawley, Charles Stowe and A. Kyle, the 1939 champion.

Kyle beat Stowe after a brilliant display, but then went under to C. McKinnlay, one of Scotland's best players, who was thought good enough for this year's Walker Cup.

Ward and Turner met in the first of the sixth round games tomorrow, followed by W. S. Wise, England's only remaining player, and the Scot J. G. Campbell, Chapman will play Rutherford. This will be followed by an All-Scottish battle between McKinnlay and J. C. Wilson. If Rutherford can beat Chapman Britain will be certain of a finalist, though the present outlook is that it will be men from the three European newspapers did not receive their copies of the agenda until after it had appeared

PROPOSES 11 ALLIED NATIONS SHALL SHARE DISCUSSIONS

London, May 29.—The statement of British policy for procedure in the Far Eastern settlement made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, in his foreign policy survey at Margate today is seen in some quarters here as the most original single section of the speech which otherwise consisted mainly of an elaboration of the already known British viewpoints.

Mr Bevin demanded that the eleven Allied Powers who fought Japan should be in from the start of the Far Eastern peace conference to the conclusion of treaty negotiations. This is a departure from the procedure adopted by the Big Four during the satellite peace talks and would mean that Far Eastern peace would be made on an entirely new pattern.

Mr Bevin made this clear when he expressed his belief that if the method he proposed were adopted, the Japanese peace treaty could be negotiated much more speedily than the European treaties.

The Foreign Secretary's proposal also takes into account the special role played by Australia during the Far Eastern war and Australia's insistence on her right to be a major participant in the Japanese settlement.

It was largely to safeguard their position in the Far Eastern settlement that the Dominions were represented at Paris such a strong line on the right to full participation of the "medium allies" in working out a peace settlement for satellite countries.

It now seems certain that when the question of calling a Far Eastern peace conference is tabled by the Big Four, Mr Bevin will refuse to consider any procedure which seeks to limit the vital concluding stages of discussion to the great powers alone.—Reuter.

BEVIN'S TRIUMPH

Margate, May 29.—The Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, who devoted a great part of his speech at the Labour Party Conference here today to India, Burma, Indonesia, China and Japan, received an overwhelming vote of confidence when every opposition resolution was defeated on a show of hands. So complete was the victory that no one asked for a formal count of votes.

"All I ask this conference to do is to be quite straight with me and either to support a policy or reject it," he said. The conference gave him its unstinted support.

The whole Asiatic world, Mr Bevin declared, is undergoing such a tremendous change that it will have to be handled with the greatest possible care.

"If we keep our eyes entirely on Europe and forget the Far East, then danger may spring up in an unexpected way."

India, he said, is going through the birth-pangs of complete independence. "The peace of the world in future and for many years to come will depend to a very large extent on the solution of the Indian problem. That is one of the places where if by any chance there is a breakdown or chaos or civil war, the consequences would be most disastrous to everybody in the world. The same thing applies to Burma."

The Labour Party Conference tonight, after hearing a 75 minute speech from the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, defeated with overwhelming majority all resolutions in opposition to Mr Bevin's policy.

The majority giving unconditional support to Mr Bevin was so crushing that none of the movers asked for a card vote.

The resolutions slaughtered in a few minutes included the Leftwing Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Konni Zilliacus' motion against subservience to capitalist America, a resolution blaming the British Government's policy on Greece and demand by one local party for a party enquiry into the British zone of Germany.

The resolution on Palestine, moved by the Jewish Socialist Labour Party, was saved from a vote in these circumstances by the intervention of Mr. Richard Crossman, one of Mr. Bevin's critics, who obtained the conference approval to avoiding a decision at the present time.

Resolutions carried with Mr Bevin's approval included besides a resolution of general congratulation to the Government's foreign policy, a motion for the support of a European economic commission, and developing international contacts as the means of fostering European political and economic co-operation and a motion for developing British trade with the Soviet Union.

(Continued on Page 4)

Strike Threat By French Students

Paris, May 29.—The National Union of French students today decided to call a nationwide general students strike on June 8 if the government goes through with its project designed to double the present tuition fees and reduce all applications for scholarships.

At the same time the Union announced that it would accept "absolutely no compromise" from the government in sending representatives to see the Minister of Education on Saturday.

The students in the renowned Latin quarter of Paris today were outspoken against the proposal of Finance Minister Robert Schuman which is scheduled to come up for debate soon in the National Assembly.—United Press.

Russia's Terms For New Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement

London, May 29.—Russia wants Britain to loan her £55,000,000 and make a "further adjustment" of credits from Britain advanced under the civil supplies agreement of 1941 before she will sign a fresh Anglo-Soviet trade agreement, authoritative sources said today.

The new Soviet proposals, officially revealed here, have asked for a loan to bear an annual interest rate of one-half of one per cent and to be repayable over a period of 15 years.

It was further disclosed that Anglo-Soviet discussions on a new trade agreement would be resumed without waiting for a decision on the credit arrangements of six years ago. Initially, the talks will concern only commodities and, it was understood, will not touch on the question of the old credits.

But, an authoritative source said, Moscow had indicated that Britain's unconditional acceptance of these proposals was essential to the signing of any such agreement and added that the British Government was still considering the matter.

Under the civil supplies agreement of 1941, civilian goods valued at between £140,000,000 and £150,000,000 were ordered from Britain by Russia. The agreement stipulated that 40 per cent of the value of these supplies should be paid for in cash (actually in gold) and that credit should be extended for the remaining 60 per cent.

The annual interest rate on the credits was to be three per cent and they were to be payable in four annual instalments, starting at the end of the third year after the date on which the advance was made.

At the end of the Japanese war the Soviet Government questioned the prices on outstanding orders valued at about £44,000,000. After a year of negotiating, Britain agreed to reduce prices by 13 1/4 per cent and the rate of interest from three to two per cent.

NEW PROPOSALS

The new Soviet proposals request these major changes in the original terms: removal of the obligations to pay 40 per cent of the value in cash; further reduction of the interest to one-half of one per cent per annum; repayment in 12 annual instalments, starting at the end of the fourth year from the date on which the advance is made.

Russia has also asked that the new arrangement be retroactive.

Informed quarters here said that the section of the proposals which might worry the British Government would be that concerning the 40 per cent cash payment, since this might involve a reduction in Britain's anticipated gold supplies for the near future.

After a visit to Moscow earlier this month, the British Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr Harold Wilson, said the official Soviet view was that any general trade agreement between the two countries should be linked with agreement on the credit question.—Reuter.

"Adjusting" India's Central Govt.

BY FRASER WIGHTON, REUTER'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

London, May 29.—Political circles are now confident that a proposal for "adjustment" of the India Central Government machine will emerge from next week's Delhi conference if India's leaders decide to shelve the Cabinet Mission for United India and choose some form of Hindustan and Pakistan.

With the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, on his way back to Delhi and all constitutional plans virtually in the melting pot until after his next contact with the Indian leaders, observers here are reluctant to forecast the form that this "adjustment" will take. They are convinced, however, that in the event of a decision for division of India the British Government will impress upon India the urgency of setting up the most effective interim machinery to expedite the transfer of power to the respective territories.

This aspect of the problem is believed to have been given much attention by Cabinet experts and the Viceroy in their recent London discussions.

Official quarters are likely to continue to keep strict silence about both conversations and the plans emerging from them until arrangements are announced simultaneously in Delhi and Pakistan.

UNPREDICTABLE

Though it is expected that an official announcement will follow promptly after the opening of the Delhi conference, observers here warn against any assumption that the course of the conference and its results can be predicted. It is known, of course, that Indian leaders are in possession of the broad outline of what is proposed. The plan itself is a scheme of procedure for a long-term solution. It should be emphasised, however, that any proposed interim arrangements to speed the transfer in the light of the plan are matter for discussion at the conference.

It is not over-stating the position to say that whatever emerges at this stage there will have to be further consultations with the leaders in India.

It does not follow that next week's conference will be a protracted affair. There is some belief here that it will not occupy many days, but

CUSTOMS' BIG GOLD HAUL

Bombay, May 29.—Gold valued at £7,500 in bullion and coins was seized today from the hold of the 4,807-ton British ship "Dumra" in Bombay harbour.

The gold was found by Customs officials who were investigating the seizure of £4,275 from three people who had arrived in Bombay on the Dumra on Sunday.

A leading supervisor at the Bombay docks, in whose possession some of the seized coins were alleged to have been found, has been arrested. This brings the total of the gold seized by the Bombay Customs in the past six months to £420,000.

The Customs authorities are now keeping a strict watch on the long coastline of Western India to prevent smugglers from landing by small craft dropped from bigger vessels coming from East Africa and the Persian Gulf.—Reuter.

Dutch Troops Guard Factory

Batavia, May 29.—Dutch troops were today guarding the American Goodyear Company's tyre factory at Buitenzorg, near Batavia, after what was stated to be a new attempt at sabotage, part of a series designed to cripple the US\$5,000,000 plant.

Dutch security police have arrested two Indonesian employees.

The Dutch military authorities state that an Indonesian Republican army lieutenant was sent especially to Buitenzorg for the sabotage scheme. He disappeared shortly after a time bomb, stated to consist of three British grenades, had been discovered in his house, they said.

On May 10, an attempt was made to blow up a factory building by blocking a vital waterpipe, and subsequent investigations disclosed further plans to destroy key machinery in the plant, Dutch officials stated.

Buitenzorg was, recently, the scene of a "bloodless" revolt when the Sundanese Peoples' Party—which wants to separate West Java from the Indonesian Republic—seized administrative buildings in the city.—Reuter.

Express Derailed: 36 Injured

London, May 29.—More than 36 people were reported to have been injured when the London to Manchester express was derailed while travelling at a high speed near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, today.

Five coaches were overturned on to the embankment and the rest of the train, dragging two other derailed coaches, ploughed up the track for more than a kilometre before stopping.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE ON 31ST MAY

Already acknowledged (Per "H.K. Telegraph") \$260,534.15

Women's Section Y.M.C.A. Mahjongg Drive	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. M.M. Affanssaff	30.00
Mr. R.K. Hassan	10.00
Mr. M.K. Rudha (Memory of his sweet beloved daughter, Maya)	10.00
R.K. Ghansham (Memory of darling baby Maya)	10.00
H.K. Iwar (Memory of his beloved sister Maya)	10.00
Hongkong Volunteer Association, being half proceeds of Shmshuipo Cocktail Entertainment	1,300.00
A.H. Semlin (Memory of the late Sgt. Major Walker, 3rd Battery, H.K. V.D.C.)	10.00
P.W. Lau	20.00
Dennis & Co., Ltd.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. C.K. Yuan	50.00
Capt. J.E. Ternel	10.00
Wong Sik Key	50.00
Blair & Co., Ltd.	500.00
Mr and Mrs H. Ching	50.00
Total	£40-0-0 \$263,303.00

Correction: The donation of \$140.00 acknowledged as from the Jewish Club should have been recorded as from Mr K. Weiss.

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund".

For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

Unfortunate Resolution

THERE appeared to be some confusion of thought at Wednesday's meeting of the Hongkong Football Council when a member wanted to know how the press came to publish reference to the proposed football stadium before the Council had met. We see no good reason why any item on the Football Council's agenda should escape publication once the agenda has been circulated to the press. The Council's meetings always have been, and should continue to be, open to the press, and there is nothing secret about the business to be transacted. If a subject cannot be discussed for public information, it should remain in committee and protected accordingly. In this case, the real complaint rests not in the fact that the newspapers published advance information, but that only a certain section of the press had the opportunity to do so. Two of the three European newspapers did not receive their copies of the agenda until after it had appeared

in print. This, however, is a matter for adjustment between the press generally and the Football Association and does not justify the Council's decision to withhold advance copies of agendas from the newspapers. There was nothing unique in publishing the Council's business before it met. It has been the practice for years. Business transacted by the Football Council is of public interest, and the subjects appearing on the agenda are open for discussion and reporting. It would be unwise for the Football Association to attempt to muzzle the press in any shape or form, especially where matters of general public concern are involved. The relationships between the Football Association and the press have always been on an amicable and co-operative level and they should remain that way. We suggest the best thing the Football Council can do is to have fast Wednesday's offending resolution expunged from the minute book.

WASHBROOK AND PLACE IN OPENING PARTNERSHIP OF 350 RUNS

London, May 29.—South Africa appear to be well on the way to victory against the Combined Services, who after dismissing South Africa for 259-77 runs ahead—scored 161 for the loss of seven wickets, which means they are only 84 ahead with three wickets standing, while the tourists have another innings to play.

Mitchell continued to bat well for the South Africans and was last out with 108 to his credit. He just failed to get another not out century. His batting in the last few matches has been of the highest order.

Few other South Africans offered much resistance to the Services attack. It was mainly through Roberts that the Services wiped out their arrears for the loss of only one wicket when they batted again.

A minor collapse occurred in the 90's when three wickets fell, the third and fourth at the same total of 83. Shireff, the Services cap-

tain, and White pulled the game round again in a partnership of 51, though both were victims before the day's close of play.

Many spin bowlers came out with the figures of five for 48 in 31 overs. In contrast to the previous day batsmen dominated the County cricket programme today when temperatures soared to the highest for 11 months.

Several centuries and near-centuries marked the day's play, but the greatest performance was the opening stand of 350 between Washbrook (204) and Place (134). They were still unbeaten at the close of play, having batted three hours 50 minutes. Washbrook hit 12 fours, one sixer and one seven—three runs and four from an over-throw—while Place has hit 13 fours.

Dodds, of Essex, and Brown, of Middlesex, were other centuries, while Pearce, of Essex, and Timms, of Northamptonshire, reached the 90's and several other batsmen scored freely in the hot sunshine.

Rain had caused a slight halt in Lancashire's match just after the third hundred had been signalled, but

quickly cleared and did not affect the pitch from the way that the batsmen continued their huge partnership.

Scores at the close of play today were:

At Portsmouth: Combined Services 102 and 181 for seven (Roberts 52, Boys 21, Shireff 39, White 22). South Africa 259 (Mitchell 108, Dawson 57, Delgation four for 80, White three for 55).

At Birmingham: Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by 101 runs. Yorks 113 and 233 (Wilson 67, Hollies five for 40). Warwickshire 47 and 109 (Robinson five for 62).

At Cambridge: Middlesex 243 and 204 for six (Brown 112, Thompson 50). Cambridge University 217, (Sims six for 60).

At Leicester: Leicestershire 420 for nine (Essex 435 (Dodds 167, Pearce 80, R. Smith 71)).

At Manchester: Lancashire 259 and 350 for no wickets (Washbrook not out 204, Place not out 134). Sussex 255 (Pollard five for 80).

At the Oval: Northamptonshire 308 and 246 for five (Cox 80, Timms 99). Surrey 207.—Reuter.

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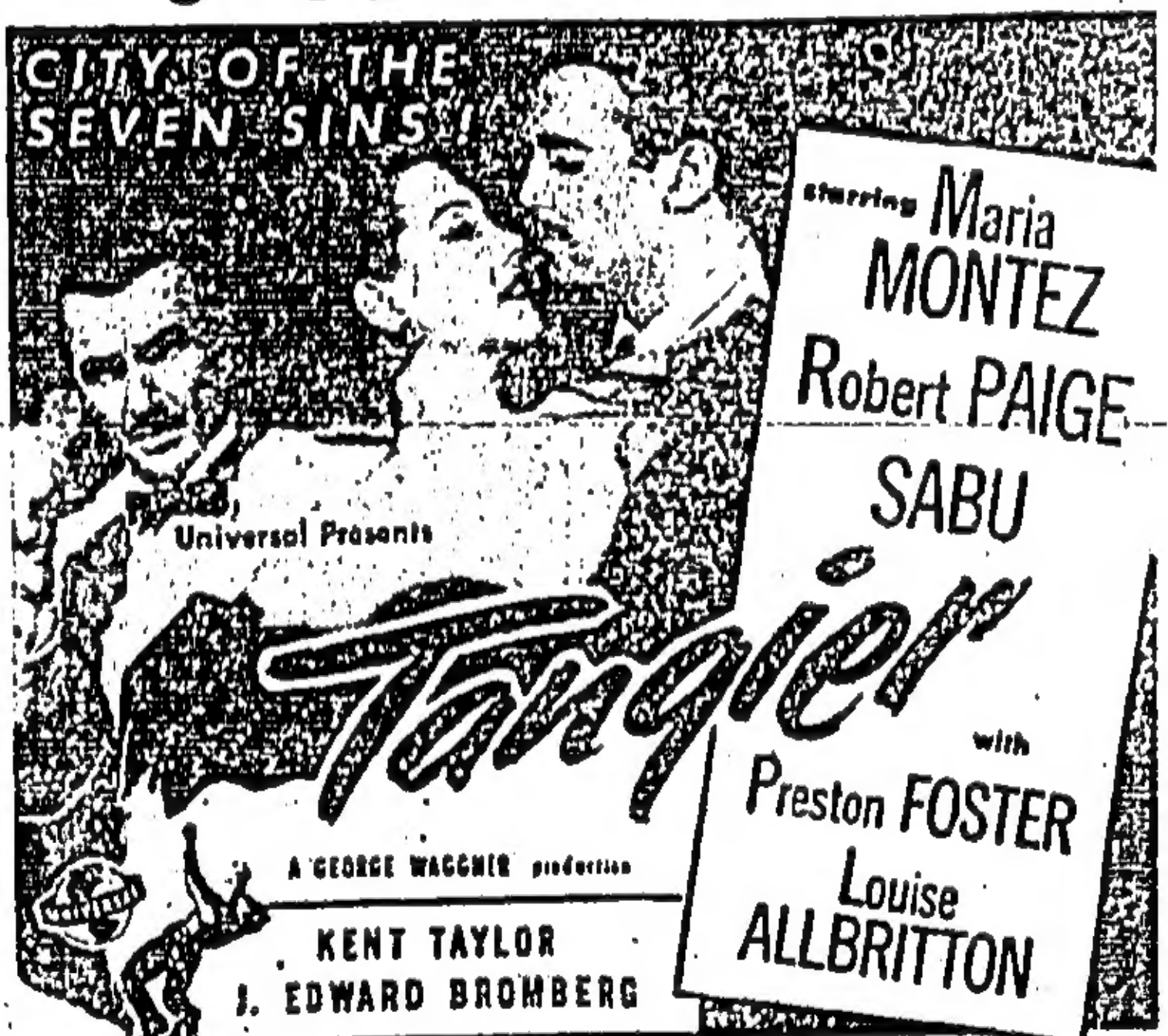
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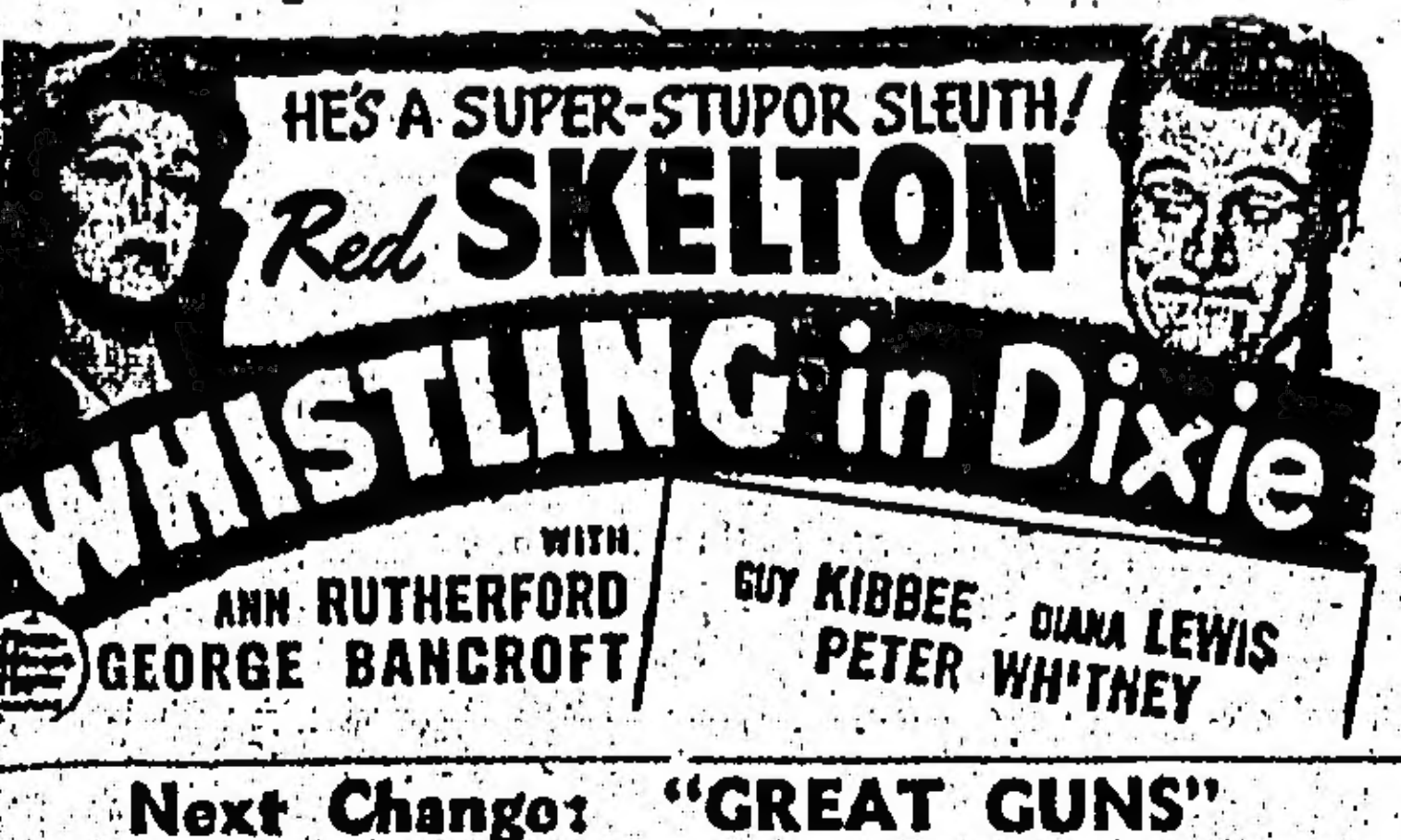
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Next Change: "GREAT GUNS"

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

A THOUGHTFUL reader suggests that I should report the fifth Test match, without bothering to go to Australia. One thing is certain. I shall be able to see from here whether our batsmen were really out or not. In fact, I can solve that problem before the match starts. They were not.

My correspondent encloses a piece of constructive criticism from one of the reporters of the third Test. This critic says that when batsmen are in a daring mood, having a go at everything, they can be stopped "by bowling straight and well up to the bat, so that they miss the ball it hits the wicket." Who'd have thought of that? Another way is to get them caught, by holding any catches they give. But don't tell Bradman.

The cymbals

SHOULD be very popular for domestic music, as they can ruin any piece of music too loudly in the wrong place. They can be used a great deal when the family does Wagner's Venusberg music, or Grieg's dance in Anitra's cave, but are not required for the Arlesienne dream-music. In "No wonder that the postman's knees give the knock, knock, knock,

knock, knock," they should be clashed gently five times. They can also create stage thunder for choruses, and may be used to smash potatoes in a rough and ready way.

Ole!

A SOCIALIST M.P.'s description of the people of Spain dancing in the streets when the Socialist Government came into power in England moved me (almost) to tears. I could imagine the scene in all those little towns of Aragon, where nothing but such news could have kept the *fofa* alive. I saw the little Castilians interpreting, with stately steps, the triumph of Mr. Attlee over Evil (the Conservatives); and in the Triana quarter of Seville and the Paralelo of Barcelona, gipsies, *fluytes* and sailors singing and prancing the night through, with cries of joy. As for the Basques, it was carnival for a week in the Labour and the Soule. Pamplona had a ten-foot effigy of Sir Stafford Cripps outside the Perla.

Dr. Rhubarb's corner

E. L. H. writes: My husband, when in a gay mood, persists in producing a live mouse from his hat before he goes out. How can I stop him?

Dr. Rhubarb writes: Keep a live cat in his hat.

SOME GERMANS MAY NOT SEE HOME TILL 1960

THERE are 382,000 German war prisoners. Teams of intelligence experts are moving among them, classifying them, and sending at least some of the undoubted anti-Nazis back home.

But at the present rate of reshipment—24,000 a year—it will be about 1960 before the last POW sees Hamburg again. Though the Government is being badgered to begin bulk transfers, there is no sign of a change in Cabinet policy.

THE 'AMENABLES'

SO it looks as if lots of young Germans are going to go on sweeping up English leaves, hock-carrying British bricks, and binding English sheaves for a long time to come.

That is the background to what I saw and what the men said to me.

I went to four camps, containing 3,000 men in all, spoke—in German—with 200. A few were young men who had been captured in the Channel Islands towards the end of the war.

They knew how completely Germany had been defeated. The colonel in command called them the "amenables." They gave no trouble. They were eager to help.

But the bulk of the men were Afrika Korps veterans. Tough lads, taken when Germany was still riding high. And they arrived here with a grievance.

"No one told us we were coming to this country," said a former sergeant on Rommel's staff.

"We had been treated well in America, told by our guards that we were civilians, given good wages and food, and allowed to use the canteen."

No more soft times after that. A colonel took them to their first camp, on a rubbish heap at the end of an East End street where the Luftwaffe had done its worst.

A few stones were hurled at them as their lorries drove up. The colonel spoke to them. Like this: "Say to yourself: Germany has been defeated. I must be worthy of a New Germany." It may get you somewhere.

"As to your jobs. You are going to work on the housing sites of these London people. As we say in Yorkshire: 'The knacker's on down, that's going to build 'em up.'"

"On how well you do it depends what's going to happen to you in the months to come."

That was taken badly. The men didn't like being jerked at by the local people. They resented coming to a camp and having to build their own homes. They were dissatisfied with food and conditions.

When "crimes" mounted and slovenliness spread they were assembled once more by the colonel and told this—

"In my factory back in Leeds I have a notice on the wall: I ASK YOU THE FIRST TIME. I TELL YOU THE SECOND. I FIRE YOU THE THIRD."

A Fleet Street reporter gets the first 'See-it-all' pass to the POW camps in England to see why the Germans want to escape

BY

LEONARD MOSLEY

"Now, I have asked you to be decent and make the best of things. I am telling you now. I will punish you the third time."

Then these tough German soldiers began at last to get down to it. And now this is their life.

6/6 A WEEK

DAY in camp begins at 6 a.m., when reveille sounds. The prisoner rolls off his two-tiered bunk, washes in a communal wash-room, shaves, dresses, folds his bed-clothes and arranges his belongings according to strict military formula. He has a cup of tea and a slice of bread and margarine.

At 7 a.m. he leaves for the building site. There, inside a wire cage, he works alongside civilians at non-skilled jobs.

After an eight- or ten-hour day, with a break for a sandwich lunch, he climbs into his lorry and, unescorted, drives back to camp.

The builders pay the Government full union rates for these prisoner workers. The prisoners get three farthings an hour in token camp money.

When the builder reports that the worker is willing he gets three-halfpence an hour. The maximum is 6s. 6d. a week.

Food does not have to be paid for. It is good, honest and sufficient, just below the British calorie level with a special bread allowance for manual workers.

There is meat stew nearly every night. Fish has just been added to the diet.

There are no free issues. Prisoners must buy their cigarettes at retail prices—with a maximum of 25 a week.

They can buy a small amount of Nanai cake, and a pint of beer a week at 1s. a pint. They must buy razor blades, toothbrushes and toothpaste.

Worst time for the prisoners is when they fall out of work. A building project comes to an end. For a week or so, until the next is ready, the men are penned inside their camp with little to do except play cards or study.

They get no pay during this period, and no pay means no cigarettes.

BACKGROUND OF THE PALESTINE INQUIRY

A summary of the arguments before the United Nations Assembly, and the possible solutions that might be recommended

By **LARRY HAUCK**

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

THE first extraordinary session of the United Nations Assembly laid a cornerstone for peace in Palestine.

The building plans are now in the hands of 11 neutral investigators who start on their summer-long task with a fair degree of optimism prevailing.

Behind them are the largely unheeded reports of 18 previous committee inquiries into Palestine.

After 18 days of debate and deliberations, the delegates from 65 countries accomplished just what the majority had set out to do: They established a small investigating commission to delve unreservedly into the age-old problem of the Holy Land and bring back recommendations to the Assembly in September.

Two big procedural issues showed on the surface in the discussion: 1—Whether the word "independence" should be written into the commission instructions and 2—Whether the five big powers should serve on the inquiry body.

UNDERCURRENTS

The Arabs lost their independence demand because the overwhelming majority contended that inserting such a term would prejudice the investigators' work. None denied, however, that independence should be the ultimate goal.

Russia was defeated in demands for Big Five participation, the United States, Britain and China felt that small "neutral" countries, free from pressure and commitments, could do a better job of inquiry.

Three great issues of the special session ran as undercurrents through the speeches:

1—Jewish immigration into the Holy Land and the linked Zionist demand for a national home here.

2—The Arabs' big bid for undisputed regional power and prestige in the family of nations.

3—Quiet jockeying among the five great powers for position on one of the world's most delicate problems.

IMMIGRATION

The immigration situation is this: The British, administrators of Palestine under a League of Nations mandate, have reduced Jewish entry to a trickle. The Jews demand lifting of the bars because they want a Jewish home in Palestine for thousands of Jews in displaced person camps in Europe and other unsettled Jews around the globe. The Arabs hold a two-to-one edge in Palestine's population. Most of the violence in the Holy Land today centres around this Jewish demand for free entry.

The Arabs, with an eye on their present population advantage and declaring that Palestine always has been and always must be an Arab country, insist that Britain hold up the bars.

There are five Arab countries in the U. N.—Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and Egypt—and two outside—Yemen and Trans-Jordan. These seven countries, making up the Arabs League, long have realised that the outcome of the Palestine case will go a long way toward determining their strength and prestige in future international bargaining.

The Arabs look upon Palestine as the breach that must be closed on the Eastern Mediterranean front of their oil-rich domains.

ARABS ALOOF

The Arab countries reserved the position of their governments as to future action after being defeated in the demand for immediate independence. Henceforth they will be guided by the support they can muster for their cause.

The five great powers, except for one major speech from Russia's Andrei A. Gromyko, watched, waited and deftly guided others through the 18 days of meetings.

The United States consistently refused to be drawn out, insisting that any stand it might take now would prejudice the work of the investigating commission. American delegate Warren R. Austin was forced, however, into taking a position on hearing the Jews.

The United States first opposed hearing any non-Government organi-

zation on the grounds that the U. N. charter made no provisions for such participation and that all such groups should testify before the inquiry body. After Russia went so far as to demand a hearing before the Assembly itself for the Jewish agency, Austin agreed to a proposal for the Jews to appear before the 55-nation political committee. Actually the committee had the same members, but met at Lake Success rather than in the Assembly Hall at Flushing Meadow.

HOT SEAT

The British, sitting on the hottest seat in the hall, said almost nothing and thus kept out of trouble. Goaded into making a statement on British acceptance of any U. N. decision, Sir Alexander Cadogan said merely that Britain was a U. N. member and naturally would accept any verdict but could not be expected single-handedly to enforce a decision which did not have the support of all parties concerned.

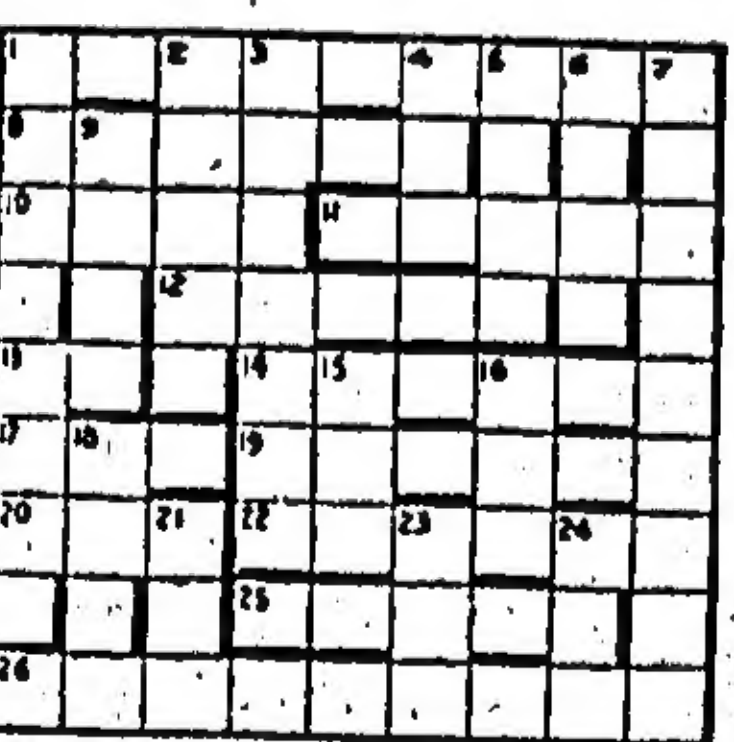
Gromyko's big speech was "iffy" and devoid of firm commitment, but he did suggest a dual nation and two choices, respectively. He also recognised the plight of the Jews officially but was careful not to demand free immigration into Palestine. Actually Gromyko remained about as much in the middle as the United States and Britain.

The investigating commission will be made up of representatives of Australia, Iran, India, Czechoslovakia, The Netherlands, Sweden, Uruguay, Canada, Peru, Guatemala and Yugoslavia. There are roughly 10 possible solutions which they could recommend on September 1, the deadline for completion of their job.

THE 'SOLUTIONS'

They run like this, with the first four calling for independence almost immediately:

- 1—An Arab-Jewish dual nation.
- 2—Partition into individual Jewish and Arab countries.
- 3—A Jewish country.
- 4—An Arab country.
- 5—Placing Palestine under U. N. trusteeship, with Britain as sole administrator.
- 6—Placing Palestine under U. N. trusteeship, with several countries as joint administrators.
- 7—Placing Palestine under U. N. trusteeship with the U. N. itself as administrator. (Such a plan was suggested by former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes for the Italian colonies).
- 8—A Palestine government along the lines of that drafted for Trieste in the Italian peace treaty. Under this system the Holy Land would be placed directly under the Security Council, with that body to name a Governor and supervise the administration through him.
- 9—A protectorate relationship such as France has with Morocco. Under this plan, there would be limitations on Palestine's foreign relations and its military outfit.
- 10—Some type of interim government, probably under the U. N., to take over until a final decision could be reached.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- 17 Nothing small on the eremite. (3)
18 A thin layer lying over another. (5)
19 It's an overcoat usually. (5)
20 Model a rain for the stage. (5)
Down
1 Promiscuously. (4-4)
2 Look's most, then nice to me. (6)
3 Big Noel (anag.). (7)
4 Dance step in reverse. (3)
5 Set in rural surroundings. (4)
6 It's a cheerful air. (4)
7 Where place for money? (3)
8 Where Moore's cradled. (4)
9 To the G.D. it's bad. (3)
10 Did Kipling find him at the entrance to Kimberley? (3)
11 Sounds like city to wander in. (4)
12 This led to action. (3)
13 Can be taken from the fair. (4)
14 Briton Delmore's favourite word. (3)
Across
1 Not quite an island. (9)
2 Puzzle to get this in game. (11)
3 Take a line from the Nile for a chance. (4)
4 They are really precious. (5)
5 It may make a reel. (5)
6 To the person it's a volume. (12)
7 You might call him a second-hand dealer. (5)

NANCY Nothing Left but to Grow**BASEBALL PARK**

When You Feel Tired and Restless take

Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Joan Caulfield for Lois Leeds.

Nature has a way of giving beauty. Try it!

GO TO NATURE!

Fruit juices do much to aid in clearing your skin, putting tone in your hair and a sparkle in your eye! Keep your lemon skins. Rub them on your hands to bleach them. Use the lemon skins on your elbows, but before you do, scrub with warm water and soap. Use a good brush with firm bristles. Rinse dry, then use the inside of the lemon skins. Follow this with a bit of cream to smooth.

Your daily cleansing, toning and smoothing will do so much to keep your skin in beautiful condition. Your daily hairbrushing will keep your scalp in healthy condition. You may have your shampoo and "set" done at your favorite beauty salon, but it's the daily home care that really makes your hair lovely.

It is grand to have a professional manicure. Your nails need professional styling, but it's the bit of oil

that you rub around the cuticle every night that is most important, the daily brisk scrubbing, the hand cream after every washing, that keeps your hands in good condition.

The occasional face treatment given by the skilled fingers of the expert is relaxing to your nerves, beautifying to your skin. Your throat and face muscles respond to expert manipulation, but it is the daily application of creams and lotions that keeps you looking fit and your skin glowing with good circulation.

Go as often as you can for these face treatments. I heartily approve, but don't think that the beauty expert is a miracle worker. YOU have to help by your daily home treatments for Beauty!

Many women write, asking about beauty treatments which they can do at home. They want a simple treatment and they want to know about the things that they can do for themselves. We all know that these professional face treatments, body massages, manicures and manicures are helpful. But if they are not followed up at home by a daily routine they will have little lasting effect.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



The Oily Skin, usually eruptive and full of blackheads, reacts best to soap and water cleansing. Use the use of green soap. Get it from your druggist. With it use a complexion brush to stimulate circulation and, deeply cleanse the skin, purging it of impurities. Then the oily secretions are less likely to burden into blackheads.

Murderer's Eye Grafted

Separate grafts from the cornea of a dead murderer's eye were made recently in Arkansas on the eyes of two living blind men.

The patients were Michael F. Boucher, 73, retired bricklayer, and Frank McCracken, piano tuner, who speculated cheerfully from adjoining hospital beds on the outcome of their operations. Each had one eye which a transplant might help.

The murderer had killed both his eyes to someone who "needed them badly."

However, surgeons discovered his left eye was burned and rendered useless for transplant when he was electrocuted.

"We made two grafts off the good eye," said Dr. K. W. Cogrove who, with Dr. J. F. Henry, performed the operations.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I'm not going to buy another box of their soap chips till they get those folks out of all that trouble on the rag!"

Russians Make Great Efforts To Rebuild War-wrecked Cities

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

The Russian people appear to be making prodigious efforts to rebuild their war-wrecked cities and towns and to step up production of their farms and factories.

Speedway Classic Boycott

A boycott by drivers and owners of racing cars threatens to rob the famous 500-mile Indianapolis speedway classic of its claim as the "world's greatest auto race."

The boycott began at midnight April 15, deadline for entries in the Memorial Day classic, to be run today, when 31 top flight drivers and owners of 29 cars announced through a spokesman that they had cancelled plans to enter the race because of "inadequate" cash prizes.

The spokesman, Ralph Hepburn, president of the American Society of Auto Racing, said the speedway's refusal to adjust purses upward in view of "the enormously increased costs" of racing was responsible for the boycott.

The speedway increased its prizes 15 percent to \$75,000 last year, but has refused to guarantee an increase of "one more dime," Joseph Lencik, one of the owners, said.

No Backing Down At Indianapolis, Wilbur Shaw, speedway president, gave no sign of backing down in his "prize" fight with the society. Shaw admitted that the 500-mile race still was 12 short of the normal field of 33 starters. Normally, eight more heats must be held to reduce the original field to 33. Only four of the 21 entries made public by Shaw ever raced in the 500-mile sweepstakes.

Shaw declined to comment on Hepburn's announcement but said he was confident that more entries would be in the mail "from distant points in the United States and Europe." He said that some drivers might be acting independently of the society.

Hepburn said it was "with deepest regret" that the drivers and owners had withdrawn from the International Sweepstakes which they themselves had "established over the years as the world's foremost speedway event."

Hepburn said that Rex Mays, former National Champion; Mauri Rose, prewar race winner; Jimmy Jackson, 1946 runner-up, were among those who withdrew. Hepburn's own withdrawal deprives the classic of the holder of the track's speed record.

Shaw Refused Hepburn said the Society's action was taken with unanimous agreement and "eliminates the principal American cars and their famous pilots" from the race. Lencik said, however, that the "wide open" for an offer from the speedway.

Lencik said he and Hepburn had offered to take the prize money payment on a percentage basis. If the track lost money he'd be willing to lose with them and he said in the \$75,000 prize total.

"Under that agreement, if the track made money, we'd make more, too," he said. "But Shaw refused to guarantee even one thin dime in additional prize money."

Shaw is the top money winner of all-time in the Indianapolis speedway classic. As a driver, he collected more than \$90,000 in prizes.—United Press.

4 GERMAN PRINCES IN NUREMBURG

Four German princes who aided Hitler's party today are in Nuremberg gaol waiting to testify against their former Nazi colleagues and later themselves to be tried by German denazification courts.

The four include Philip, Prince von Hessen, son-in-law of the ex-King of Italy, great-grandson of Queen Victoria of England and governor of the German district of Hesse during the Nazi regime.

He handled correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini concerning the Nazi invasions of Austria and Czechoslovakia. He was imprisoned by Hitler himself in 1943 after the downfall of Italy with his wife, Malinda, who died in concentration camp.

"He is a disillusioned man today," said Dr. R. M. W. Kempner, American prosecutor who summoned the prince to testify against the Nazi Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture in Nuremberg. "He feels he was misled by Hitler and now realizes how wrong the Nazi ideology was. He has been most helpful in interrogations, stating frankly that the Jewish extermination programme was a well-known fact in all circles in Germany in 1941 and 1942."

The second prince brought to Nuremberg is August Wilhelm, Prince von Preussen, now 60 years old. He is the son of the former Kaiser, and a leader in the Storm Troopers. He will testify in the Foreign Ministry

Evidence of this show up in the press and periodic five-year plan progress reports.

They are also visible for hundreds of miles along the railway that runs from Moscow through Smolensk to Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw and Western Europe.

I have just completed a trip over this railway and on through Warsaw, Berlin, Brussels and Calais to London. The four-day journey provided a study in contrasts between the Soviet Union, Poland, Germany, France and England.

Generally the trip showed the Soviet Union, despite driving power of its communist leadership and its ambitious economic plans, has a long way to travel before reaching the industrial development of the western nations and producing a population with the individual skills and the initiative of the western peoples.

In Russia there are still countless miles of the twisted steel wreckage of railroad cars, locomotives, rails, trucks and trucks rusting along the railway and beside the black earth of newly-ploughed fields. For scores of miles, on the approaches to Smolensk, bomb pits, shallow trenches and caved-in dug-outs are spread over the pasture lands.

Little Livestock There is little livestock in the fields between Moscow and Brest-Litovsk.

New houses being built in the White Russian countryside are almost entirely log cabins. Virtually no stone or brick construction is to be seen.

Asphalt and concrete highways do not appear to exist. A few roads have cobble-stone surfaces. But most are rutted trails.

These observed facts help pose the problem of Russian recovery and industrialization. They do not take into account the work going forward in the great industrial areas, except for the factories around Moscow. In general, Moscow factories are outmoded by American standards.

Reports reaching Moscow generally indicate steady progress in reconstruction in the Don basin and the Urals.

Visible signs of rebuilding on the way westward from Moscow include many miles of new telephone and telegraph lines under construction, and a vast amount of land being put under cultivation.

Occasionally there is a bright splash of new paint but most structures are grimy and faded and unpainted. Some trucks may be seen in the country districts, but almost no passenger automobiles are seen outside of Moscow.

From the Polish border westward, most of the recoverable steel from wrecked war machines has been reclaimed or cleaned up into junk heaps. Ruined brick and stone houses dot the countryside but new buildings are going up in stone and brick as well as wood.

Fields in the west are more intensively cultivated and have a more orderly appearance than those in Russia. Bomb craters and dug-outs seem pretty well ploughed under. There is more livestock visible in Poland than in Russia. Automobiles of all descriptions are more in use.

Falling to Pieces The great cities of Russia—Moscow and Leningrad—were not nearly so damaged in the war as Warsaw and Berlin. Most of the damage in Moscow is no longer visible. What does strike the western visitor to the Soviet capital is the deterioration of the older buildings. They appear to be slowly falling to pieces. Their courtyards are muddy and often filled with junk.

Whole sections of Warsaw are nothing but mountains of rubble. Streets have been cleared, however. Shops of temporary construction have opened in the main business section.

Berlin is a wilderness of hulks of buildings bleaching like skulls in the spring sun. But the 3,500,000 living in Berlin are less crowded than those in Moscow.

Moscow's population doubled during the war. It is estimated at eight million at present. Families of four or five live in a single room. One apartment of four rooms and bath, including kitchen, may house 15 or 20.

The building going on in Moscow is insufficient to relieve the overcrowding. The Soviets plan to make their capital one of the world's most beautiful—with broad streets and modern buildings, including skyscrapers.

Foreign observers say it will be many years in realization because Soviet industrial development is far from the mass production levels of America. Engineers say the average Russian can be trained quickly to become a good mechanical worker. But they say it will take many years to develop a class of foremen with sufficient skill and administrative ability to run a really good industrial system.—Associated Press.

case. His only excuse, Dr. Kempner said, was that he believed if more people like him joined the Nazi party, rabble-rousers would be pushed into the background.

Friedrich Christian, Prince zu Schaumburg-Lippe, 41, right-hand man of Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, has been brought to Nuremberg to testify against Goebbels' assistant, Otto Dietrich, who will be brought to trial soon.

The fourth is Ernst, Prince zu Lippe, 45, who was high in the Ministry of Agriculture under the Nazis. He will testify in the trial of the Agriculture Minister, Walter Darre.—United Press.



TO LIVE IN 3-STOREYED BEER BOTTLE

The man said, "I'm going to build a flagpole 308 feet high. Then I'm going to build a beer bottle 44 feet high on top of that. And on top of the beer bottle will be a 10-foot flagpole. I'm going to live in the beer bottle."

Only one man in the world would talk like that. Remember Mad Marshall Jacobs, who spent most of last summer shinning up and down a flagpole at Coshocton, Ohio? Well, he's in again.

Last year, Jacobs climbed to his 308 foot perch at Coshocton on Memorial Day. He planned to stay until the Fourth of July, but other things came up in the meantime. Such as matrimony.

With the aid of a public address system, he wooed and won Lonnie Cosner, his best girl. Lonnie was willing, but Mad Marshall didn't want to come down to the ground. So they were married on top of the pole.

Helicopters Came This kind of carrying on brought reporters, radio announcers and cameramen in helicopters to the scene. A United Press reporter was hoisted to pole-top, where she conducted an interview between attacks of vertigo.

Marshall and his bride finally wound up on a nation-wide broadcast but somewhere along the line commercialism reared its ugly head. Marshall P. F. T. with his sponsors, and abandoned his marathon sit.

This year, says the human fly, things are going to be different in Toledo, Ohio.

For one thing, this time Jacobs will be on the World's Greatest Sleep and Human Fly. He has the wind-and-the-rain-in-his-hair problem solved, too, and that's where the king-sized beer bottle comes in.

"As this beer bottle will be 10 feet nine inches in diameter, it will give me enough room to make three floors in it, which I intend to make into a three-room apartment," Mad Marshall explained.

Solved One Problem Marshall, who unblushingly titles himself "The World's Greatest Sleep and Human Fly," started building his bottle-topped pole on May 1.

When he gets it done, he'll move in and maybe stay all summer. This, he admits, will be "the most spectacular, death-defying feat ever seen."

Last year he had quite a battle with the telephone company to get a phone installed on his perch. With the telephone strike on, and no end in sight, communications may be his biggest obstacle again this season.

But at least he has the housing problem solved.—United Press.

EFFORTS TO SAVE U.S. ALCOHOLICS

Five national organizations and six States are at work in America's greatest concerted effort to save alcoholics and prevent alcoholism since Prohibition.

This work is not part of Prohibition. In fact its sponsors include both Prohibitionists and liquor dealers. The object is to rehabilitate 3,000,000 American alcoholics, which is the estimate of the total number of American drinkers who have lost control.

All the organizations hope also to solve the mystery of why some people become drunkards in the face of the fact that a large majority of those who drink alcoholic beverages never take liquor to the point of intoxication.

This movement is described by Harry M. Tiebout in the 1947 Social Work Year Book of the Russell Sage Foundation. His figures on the total alcoholics are from the research council on problems of alcohol. These give 2,250,000 persons who daily take more alcohol than is good for them, or else go off on perennial sprees. There is an estimated 750,000 in whom alcoholism has clearly become a disease.

A Disease The organizations are Alcoholics Anonymous, which was founded by two persons in the spring of 1935; the Research Council of Problems; the Quarterly Journal of Studies of Alcohol; the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism and the National Committee on Alcohol Hygiene.

Mr. Tiebout says alcoholism is like cancer in that after a certain point the drinking habit becomes automatic, and out of control. The drinker can still be saved, but he can never drink again, because drink has become a disease.—Associated Press.

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"MY REPUTATION"

GEORGE BRENT • LUCILLE WATSON • EVE ARDEN • CURTIS BERNHARDT
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"YOU'LL NEVER MARRY HER WHEN YOU KNOW!"

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The Academy Award Winner of the year

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THE DRAMA THAT STARTED MILLIONS IN READER'S DIGEST!
PAUL LUKAS in
"ADDRESS UNKNOWN"
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COMMENCING TO-MORROW
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in "HER HIGHNESS AND THE BELLBOY"

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SHAKESPEARE FOLIOS

"Perfect" copies of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Folios of Shakespeare's plays have been presented to the Haverford College library.

None of the original matter is missing from the volumes, which are bound in red morocco.—United Press.

The British Flood Relief Fund
Closes To-morrow

